

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919.

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

It is to be hoped that Northfield will get that new industry that is said to be "knocking at the door."

Every cent you give for the Roosevelt memorial fund is just so much money as a memorial to pure Americanism.

Kings feel the need of relaxation after the trying times which royalty of all brands has been undergoing since August, 1914. So King Alfonso is paying a visit to London and getting the benefits to be derived from a new atmosphere. It is recreation day for the divine righters.

In Burlington the parking of automobiles on Church street, the main business thoroughfare, is permitted for only 15 minutes. If such a requirement should be made in Barre it would no doubt impose a real hardship on many people; yet there is considerable weight of argument in favor of an ordinance which limits the time to something less than half a day.

We quite agree with the Springfield Reporter that it is a "detestable" method of publicity for organizations of general nature to send their copy to local parties with the request that the local parties secure insertion in the local papers free of charge; but, at the same time, we are sure that the editors of the papers still have their right to exercise their own decision whether the propaganda stuff shall be printed or not.

The esteemed Montpelier Argus declines to be sparing of sugar if its surplus is going to sweeten Great Britain and France. But there is no evidence that the surplus sugar is going to Great Britain or France. There is a notion that the United States is being deprived to help out some of our allies, but the statistics which show that the United States consumes 25 per cent of the world's sugar crop do not indicate a great deprivation.

The eastward trend of Italian people from the United States has already turned, if one may judge by the fact that 2,000 passports were asked for in two weeks by Italians intending to come to the United States. No doubt many of these Italians were persons who left the United States only a short time ago, expecting to find conditions in Italy to be as satisfactory as they were before the war.

As soon as the plans are laid for making a campaign in Barre for membership in the Roosevelt Memorial association there ought to be a lively response from men, women and children. Membership in the association costs a minimum of \$1, and the total contributed throughout the United States will go toward building a magnificent memorial in Washington, D. C. Every true American will desire to be a contributor to this tribute for Theodore Roosevelt.

It has been a lively little battle between John F. Fitzgerald and Peter F. Tague of Boston for election to the House of Representatives from the 10th Massachusetts district, which comprises part of the city of Boston, and still it has not been of marked concern which one of the two men was successful in the contest before the national House. The seating of Tague after Fitzgerald had been declared elected and had taken his seat finds no marked protest except among the close followers of the ousted man.

There were moving scenes in the Caledonia county court room when a woman spectator in a divorce proceeding gave a resounding slap on the face of the deputy sheriff who was ejecting her from the room on the presiding judge's order, after which the woman was fined \$25 for her indiscretion. The reason for the ejection of the woman was because of the presiding judge's order that spectators be excluded, and the action of the woman in slapping the deputy was plainly a contempt of the court.

One regrets exceedingly that Pres. Wilson is not in a condition to take an active part in the great movements which are centered in Washington at the present time and which are of vast consequence to the entire country. The lack of leadership of the active, vital sort has been woefully betrayed during the week just past when the industrial conference went on the rocks, largely through the lack of some strong force to keep it together. The situation in the bituminous coal industry is another demonstration that a keen leadership of the entire people is needed very much.

A short time ago the weather "sharks" were declaring that the squirrels were storing an extra supply of nuts, many animals were putting on heavier coats of fur than usual, the

goose were giving peculiar honks on their southward trips, and so on; therefore, it was going to be an extremely hard winter. Now comes forward a man in Pennsylvania who says the weather is going to be mild next winter because the animals are not storing up food supplies. It is all very perplexing. Therefore, it is just about up to human kind to put in the usual amount of fuel and wait for developments.

Barton is after a big woolen concern but is being compelled to compete with other towns which "are bidding strongly for the concern," as the Orleans County Monitor says. We are not conversant with the offers which are being made to this concern but perhaps it is not inappropriate to say that sometimes these concerns make a practice of getting communities into such a competitive state of mind that more than reasonable concessions are made. In the case of Barton, however, it is stated that the limit of inducements has been reached and that nothing further can be offered. Barton offers many advantages which manufacturing concerns would find beneficial.

The Ohio member of the national House who complains about Pershing because the American leader did not go up in the front line and get killed forgets that the campaign is not now adays planned up front. Marshal Foch and Marshal Haig, if we hear correctly concerning them, were not accustomed to go up into the front line during battle; they were essential at headquarters to receive the reports and map out the maneuvers. Pershing occupied a position very similar to Foch and Haig, and there was no reason why he should have been up front. At the same time there is no proof that Pershing is not a courageous man.

## THE COVERED BRIDGE HAZARD.

It is as the Rutland Herald says, the "bridge accident at East Montpelier is a fresh reminder of the peril that lurks in the covered bridge, often narrow and always offering possibilities of a collision." There is just such a bridge right in the city of Barre and another in Berlin between Barre and Montpelier. Both are hazardous in the extreme because each is located on a partial curve; and the South Main street bridge in Barre is considered even more dangerous because of its age. The first permanent work which the city of Barre does another year should be to replace the ancient structure over the Jail branch with a modern bridge of granite or cement, or a combination of the two, for, besides being a source of danger, the bridge is an eyesore and a disgrace to a city that is as progressive as Barre.

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Could Take Lesson from the French.

The French people are saving more money than ever. They were always thrifty and they haven't lost the habit. Their wages are higher, as are their living expenses, but they still are prudent and are putting by as much as possible out of the increased funds which come to their hand. In this country it is different. The people are getting more money than ever and are spending up to the hilt. The French are prudent; the Americans are not. The French are not paying any price asked and are not splurging on the non-essentials. Americans could take a page out of the French book with profit.—St. Albans Messenger.

## Calls Clark a Weak Candidate.

The Democrats will need a stronger candidate than Champ Clark in 1920. While he is 69 as compared with the 75 years of Roosevelt, it is to be remembered that under our American system we elect our president for a fixed four-year term. Upon his death, instead of the selection of a new premier who in order to hold his position at all must at least temporarily be the strongest figure, the title automatically passes to the vice-president. It is notorious that vice-presidential nominees are chosen with too little consideration of this possibility. The consequence is that there would be serious opposition, on that ground alone, to any presidential candidate who, if elected, would be over 70 on taking office. But these are not the chief reasons why Clark does not seem in the running. The country has not forgotten that when the Baltimore convention was in session in 1912 Colonel Roosevelt was "praying" that it might nominate Clark so that he might have a weak opponent to contend against.—Springfield Republican.

## Discount on Canadian Money a Nuisance.

The greatest nuisance along the United States and Canadian border at the present time is the trouble with this currency exchange referred to in an article printed in the Express and Standard last week. We feel it in this city to a great extent, and in all border towns along the line it is felt just the same. Four and a half to five cents on every Canadian dollar is a nuisance. It holds back trade from the north because that per cent is worth saving. Many do not take the discount in traffic, but have to let it in their act of change of money. They would rather lose this per cent than lose their customers from the Canadian border towns. Another thing, and which is more damaging than local trade, is centering the trade of large business houses along the border into different channels. Neither an American or Canadian are going to pay this premium of four and five per cent if they can avoid it. There hardly seems to be a reasonable excuse for it. Even without the per cent, Canadian currency seldom reaches beyond a twenty-mile limit toward the south. With us in Newport it circulates, or did, almost on a par with U. S. money, because of the trade from the north. It is too much like the days after the rebellion, when in Canada it took two dollars of local money to buy one Canadian bill. That was a nuisance, as the present discount on Canadian money is now.—Newport Express and Standard.

GABRIELE BIANCHI  
AND ED. BARRON  
ON THE STAND

(Continued from first page.)

room when they arrived. They were there about an hour and a half. Barron brought the wine. She did not drink any, said "she did not care for any." Then they went to the depot, taking a train to Montpelier. She met Barron that night for the first time. She heard Barron called Frenchy.

She testified relative to a book which her aunt had given her. She had the book with her, both Barron and Long wrote their names in the book. She had seen Long on the street since that time several times and at the Granite street dance and on Easter Sunday. She met Long near Jules Johnson's room in the Buzzell building. There is a window looking onto a passage-way back of the building. She also saw "Charlie," Long and Johnson in his room.

In cross examination only one question was asked. It was relative to the time she had seen the book signed.

Eddie Barron Takes Stand.  
Eddie Barron was the next witness. Long never moved a bit as far as his face showed when Barron was called. Barron testified he worked at a lumber camp in Waterbury. He used to come down Saturday and go back Sunday. He worked for a time in the stonemason in Waterbury, then again at the camp. He testified he could not read or write. He had a room in the Buzzell hotel in the brick portion of it. It was on the ground floor. He knew the Johnson boys. He boarded at the Eureka restaurant. In February he went to Claremont, N. H., then to Greenfield, Mass. He went for work. Then he went to work for Hermon Hawks in Deerfield, for whom he worked until about the last of March. He has never returned to Barre since he left Barre in February. He had not been in Vermont since he left until he came here for the trial. He worked for a Mr. Newhall. He then went to Springfield, Mass., to visit his sister and has been there since that time. At one time he went to Boston and saw Mr. Wood, Mr. Davis and John Prescott. He remained in Boston about three weeks. While he was in Barre he worked as a lumber.

Barron testified he first saw Long at the camp in Waterbury. Long came up at night and stayed over night. They called him "Windy." He stopped work before Barron did at the camp. They learned of the murder by Miss Newhall referring to it from a paper. He left the farm about June 11 and worked about a week elsewhere and then went to his sister's in Springfield. The witness again went over the history of Mrs. John DeBarge, his sister, telling him that he was wanted by Wood's detective agency and the telephone to Boston and gave him a shirt which was marked. He did not know he had the collar with him until he found it in his grip when he reached home. The collar and shirt have not been in Chinese laundry since they were marked in Barre. He arranged with a Miss Burke to send his laundry to him at Claremont, N. H. Mr. Wood inquired about his knowledge of the murder.

Neither of them asked you about the handkerchief?"  
"No, sir."  
He told them first about the handkerchief at Boston, Barron having gone to Boston with Mr. Wood. He remained in Boston about three weeks. He told of his stay in Boston, his room rent being paid by someone.

Witness told Wood he did not know George Long but when Wood showed him the picture of Long Mr. Barron said, "God, that's the guy I loaned my handkerchief." This was at his sister's house in Springfield on the first visit with Mr. Wood. After this Mr. Wood questioned about the rest of his clothing. He came back to Vermont on Wednesday for the first time since he left last March. He came by Mr. Wood telephoning to him to come here. He told all he knew at Springfield but was not in Boston three weeks at someone's expense. Barron was still on the stand when recess occurred last night.

Saw Long at "Goldie's".  
They saw each other several times. He had seen Long at "Goldie's" on Saturday night. There were others there. They stayed until about 11:30 o'clock. They had a half pint of brandy. Long slept with him at his room that night. Long came to his room, bringing Tillie Safford and another woman. They stayed together until 9 or 10 o'clock Sunday night. Long gave him a dollar to get some beer. He bought six bottles of beer and they drank the beer. Then one Sunday afternoon he and Long were on the street and they saw "Tillie" and Lovely girl. Later the girls were seen in Johnson's room about 6 o'clock. Long, witness and Tillie and Lovely woman ate supper at a restaurant and then had some wine at Barron's room, the girls leaving about 9:30 o'clock.Long Took One of Barron's Handkerchiefs.  
He had placed his laundry in the steam laundry in Barre, with directions to send it to Claremont, N. H., but he never got it. He has had laundry done there a dozen times. The last time was the Monday preceding his leaving for Claremont. He then testified about Long getting a handkerchief from his bureau drawer one day when he, Long, forgot to put one in his pocket. He had not seen the handkerchief since that time.

He heard about the murder in Barre when he was working at Ernest Newhall's, near Greenfield. At Springfield his sister said Mr. Wood was looking for him. Mr. Barron testified he could write his name and read a printed page. He identified a shirt that he had showed to Mr. Wood and the signing of his name in Tillie's book. He never loaned a handkerchief to anyone excepting Long. He never knew Mrs. Harry Broadwell. He identified a check from the Mad River Valley Lumber Co. on the back of which he had signed his name.

## Barron's Cross Examination.

Judge Fay cross examined the witness. The witness lived in Barre twice. He came from Canada to Winooski and lived there until he was 22 years old. He lived in Barre about two years ago and was driving team for Mr. Caustic, who had some work in Barre. He worked for Joe Eldridge of Waterbury. He thought it was about six weeks before Thanksgiving. The witness again testified about his and Long's associations for the next few weeks as was testified in direct evidence. He could not tell the names of men who roomed in the building called most of them Johnsons. He did not know "Jack" Fraser. He worked in Barre for Shield &amp; Milne in their granite shed. He went with Long at one time to "Goldie's" (he thought the name was Sun) on a Saturday night. They stayed there until between 11:30 and 12 o'clock. Long carried the brandy to "Goldie's." Long missed the last car, so he slept at Barron's. In the morning Long went to take care of his team. Long returned in the forenoon or afternoon. They were out together. They had some wine to drink. It was at that time he took a handkerchief from the drawer. Witness could not tell which one he took and would not be able to recognize the one now. They went out and then back to room and they had some more wine. This was between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

At another time he saw Long at the moving pictures and at his room; another Sunday he remained a little while. Witness got a bottle of wine; then they drank some wine at Barron's room. They saw Tillie and Lovely girl on Merchant street, going by the back way of Pearl street. The girls went into the Johnson room. George mentioned to the Lovely girl to come out and she came out and then Tillie came out and all of them went to Barron's room and three of them drank wine. The supply of wine had run out and Barron went after some more wine. They went to supper in a restaurant opposite the creamery on Main street. They went back to the room and the girls stayed until about 9:30 or 10 o'clock. He can read the baseball news

## BETTER ACQUAINTANCE

SERIES, NO. 5

Dear Friends:

The tide is turning: there is no question about it. I have been on the jump all the week. People have actually come to their senses. They are beginning to stop spending and thinking more about saving. I have made since January first of this year 651 new friends and over 100 in the last month and a half. That's going some, isn't it? And they are coming in every day and everybody is so jolly about it. They are all taking a lick at the old U. C. of L. and we're going to put him through the ropes, you bet. But for all of these new accounts which I have gotten I feel there is something more to me than the amount of money involved. I've got a feeling that the good-will of all these new friends is worth more to me than the amount of their deposits. I've been told that the good opinion of good people is worth more than money. It's something that money cannot buy. That's why that we feel so rich, not because we are the largest bank in point of deposits, but because we are so rich in friends. If we didn't have friends, there would be no use of existing, anyway. Say, you'd be surprised at the way the kiddies are saving their money these days. One of the finest sights that I ever saw was the proud expression of triumph that came over the face of a youngster recently when he made his first deposit. He felt richer than John D. and believe me if I am not mistaken he may be some day. At any rate, he's a fine lad and will bear watching. What a lot we learn from children. Well, good-bye for now. Come in and see me when you can spare a minute.

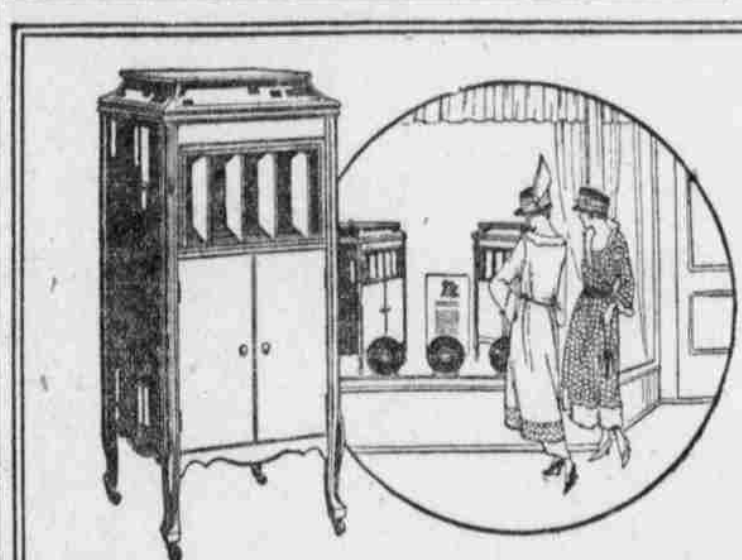
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and can make out the baseball results. He cannot read the paper.

While he was working at Ernest Newhall's, near Greenfield, Barron learned of the murder by Miss Newhall referring to it from a paper. He left the farm about June 11 and worked about a week elsewhere and then went to his sister's in Springfield. The witness again went over the history of Mrs. John DeBarge, his sister, telling him that he was wanted by Wood's detective agency and the telephone to Boston and gave him a shirt which was marked. He did not know he had the collar with him until he found it in his grip when he reached home. The collar and shirt have not been in Chinese laundry since they were marked in Barre. He arranged with a Miss Burke to send his laundry to him at Claremont, N. H. Mr. Wood inquired about his knowledge of the murder.

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